The closing pages discuss the relations of climate and history, and show how the data of history, tradition, and physiography tell the same story of modern desiccation of the land. A. P. B.

**An Introduction to the Geology of Cape Colony. By A. W, Rogers, Director of the Geological Survey of Cape Colony,** 451 pp. With many illustrations and a colored geological map. Longmans, Green, and Co.

The formal survey of the Colony was undertaken in 1896. This volume is designed as a popular manual, by which students and other residents of the Colony may learn the structure of their own land.

The southern margin of the Colony consists chiefly of much-disturbed formations of the Cape Period, the beginning of which is given as early Devonian. Pre-Cape rocks also exist in the south and over large areas along the west coast. The great central basin, however, and the larger part of the Colony, show rocks of the Karroo System, apparently of Permo-Carboniferous and early Mesozoic age. It would be much to the convenience and enlightenment of the average reader if the local names were more clearly correlated with the general nomenclature of geological periods. The fossils of the Karroo rocks are all of land or fresh-water kinds, and the maximum thickness of the beds is not less than 14,000 feet.

Perhaps the most interesting fact in the volume is the evidence for widespread glaciation in the Dwyka, or early Karroo areas. Thus it becomes essentially contemporaneous with the glaciation shown by the Gondwana System of India and the Permo-Carboniferous ice accumulations of Australia. Whatever the cause, it must have been existent over a wide region of the earth's surface, and can hardly have been due in any degree to great altitudes.

The evidence for glaciation is scarcely open to question. Thus large blocks rest in a matrix of sand or mud, and show the agency of icebergs. Conglomerates reposing on a striated floor are interpreted as ground moraine. In some cases *Roches Moutonnées* and "crag-and-tail" structures are found under the conglomerates. A striking view of a glacially-scratched surface is given on page 157. The range of localities in the Colony is also great, giving the general conclusions a high degree of certainty.

Interesting evidence is also given of a former cycle of denudation, resulting in a peneplain leaving remnants, in the southern parts of the Colony now often 1,000 feet or more above the sea. High-level terraces and gravels also appear from 600 to 1,000 feet above the present river beds. Thus the Table Mountain series shows its much-folded masses, with flat tops, and dissected by the rivers, which have been rejuvenated in the uprising of the land, and in the inauguration of a new cycle. As a natural accompaniment of these changes are the "numerous S-curves" mentioned by the author—incised meanders between cliffs several hundred feet in height.

Among the superficial deposits are eolian limestones attaining a thickness of 500 feet. Natural salt-pans, both along the coast and inland, are described, and theories given as to their origin. Of human remains such chipped implements as have been found are of no great antiquity. A. P. B.

**Konstantinopel und das Westliche Kleinasien. By Karl Baedeker.** xxiv and 275 pp., 9 maps, 29 plans, 5 sketches and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 6.)

This volume has recently been added to the long series of Baedeker's guide books. The six chief routes to Constantinople are considered in turn as the